PALM Intranet

LCook 2/26/07

Application Number [ ] Submit

IDS Flag Clearance for Application 10814194

IDS Information

Content	Mailroom Date	Entry Number	IDS Review	Last Modified	Reviewer
M844	2005-12-02	22	Y ☑	2006-06-06 10:51:30.0	LCook
M844	2005-08-12	15	Y ☑	2005-12-08 08:54:53.0	LCook
M844	2004-04-01	10	Y ☑	2005-12-08 08:54:53.0	LCook

Update

10/814,194
Search update.
Lycoop 2/26/07

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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:37:52 ON 26 FEB 2007)

     FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 16:38:07 ON 26
     FEB 2007
L1            10 S (ANTIBOD? PAF)
L2             8 S L1 AND PLATELET?
L3             7 DUPLICATE REMOVE L2 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L4             1 S L1 AND IGG

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:41:03 ON 26 FEB 2007

     FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 16:54:53 ON 26
     FEB 2007
L5          3160 S (PLATELET ACTIVATING FACTOR) AND ANTIBOD?
L6            65 S L5 AND PREGNANCY
L7            45 DUPLICATE REMOVE L6 (20 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L8            23 S L7 AND PD<1999

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ANSWER 20 OF 23 MEDLINE on STN

AN 95329913 MEDLINE

DN PubMed ID: 7606155

TI Anti-platelet activating factor (PAF) antibody inhibits CFW mouse preimplantation embryo development.

AU Roudebush W E; Mathur S; Butler W J

CS Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston 29425-2233, USA.

SO Journal of assisted reproduction and genetics, (1994 Sep) Vol. 11, No. 8, pp. 414-8.
Journal code: 9206495. ISSN: 1058-0468.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 199508

ED Entered STN: 28 Aug 1995
Last Updated on STN: 28 Aug 1995
Entered Medline: 14 Aug 1995

AB OBJECTIVE: Our purpose was to investigate the effect of anti-PAF antibodies on CFW mouse embryo development in vitro. DESIGN: We studied the in vitro development of CFW mouse one-cell-stage embryos cultured in MEM supplemented with anti-PAF, anti-IgG, or MEM alone to the hatched blastocyst stage. RESULTS: Mouse embryos cultured with anti-PAF (1:5 dilution; 61%) significantly decreased embryo development compared to controls (MEM alone; 93%), whereas embryos cultured in anti-mouse IgG-supplemented MEM (1:10 dilution; 93%) had no effect. CONCLUSIONS: The results provide additional evidence that PAF is produced and secreted by cleavage-stage embryos and is required during the preimplantation period.

CT Check Tags: Female; Male
Animals
Antibodies: IM, immunology
*Antibodies: PD, pharmacology
Blastocyst: DE, drug effects
Blastocyst: IM, immunology
Blastocyst: PH, physiology
Cells, Cultured
*Embryonic Development: IM, immunology
*Embryonic and Fetal Development: IM, immunology
Horses
Humans
Immunoglobulin G: IM, immunology
Mice
Mice, Inbred Strains
*Platelet Activating Factor: IM, immunology
Platelet Activating Factor: ME, metabolism
Platelet Activating Factor: PD, pharmacology
Pregnancy
Sheep

CN 0 (Antibodies); 0 (Immunoglobulin G); 0 (Platelet Activating Factor)

ANSWER 21 OF 23 MEDLINE on STN
AN 93383900 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 8372856
TI Effects of endotoxins and cytokines on the secretion of platelet -activating factor-acetylhydrolase by human decidual macrophages.
AU Narahara H; Johnston J M
CS Department of Biochemistry, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas 75235-9051.
NC HD11149 (NICHD)
HD13912 (NICHD)
SO American journal of obstetrics and gynecology, (1993 Sep) Vol. 169, No. 3, pp. 531-7.
Journal code: 0370476. ISSN: 0002-9378.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
LA English
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
EM 199310
ED Entered STN: 29 Oct 1993
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1998
Entered Medline: 14 Oct 1993
AB OBJECTIVE: The aim was to clarify the role of platelet-activating factor in parturition, preterm labor, and premature rupture of membranes. STUDY DESIGN: Decidual macrophage populations were obtained by enzymic digestion, Ficoll-Paque centrifugation, or flow cytometric sorting. The effects of endotoxins and cytokines on platelet-activating factor -acetylhydrolase secretion by these cells were examined. RESULTS: Lipopolysaccharide inhibited the platelet-activating factor-acetylhydrolase secretion by decidual macrophages. The inhibition was partially reversed by interleukin-1 receptor antagonist or by neutralizing antibodies against interleukin-1 alpha, interleukin-1 beta, or tumor necrosis factor-alpha. Tumor necrosis factor-alpha, interleukin-1 alpha, and interleukin-1 beta also decreased the enzyme secretion. The inhibitory actions of tumor necrosis factor-alpha and interleukin-1 beta were specifically neutralized by the corresponding antibodies. The effect of interleukin-1 alpha or interleukin-1 beta on the secretion was abolished by interleukin-1 receptor antagonist. CONCLUSION: It is suggested that platelet-activating factor is involved in the pathogenesis of preterm labor or premature rupture of membranes caused by endotoxins and the subsequent activation of cytokine network.
CT Check Tags: Female
1-Alkyl-2-acetylglycerophosphocholine Esterase
Analysis of Variance
Binding, Competitive
Cells, Cultured
*Cytokines: PD, pharmacology
Decidua: CY, cytology
Decidua: DE, drug effects
*Decidua: EN, enzymology
Dose-Response Relationship, Drug
*Endotoxins: PD, pharmacology
Escherichia coli
Flow Cytometry
Humans
Interleukin-1: PD, pharmacology
Macrophages: DE, drug effects
*Macrophages: EN, enzymology
*Phospholipases A: SE, secretion
Platelet Activating Factor: PH, physiology

ANSWER 21 OF 23 MEDLINE on STN
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CY United States
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(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
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1-Alkyl-2-acetylglycerophosphocholine Esterase
Analysis of Variance
Binding, Competitive
Cells, Cultured
*Cytokines: PD, pharmacology
Decidua: CY, cytology
Decidua: DE, drug effects
*Decidua: EN, enzymology
Dose-Response Relationship, Drug
*Endotoxins: PD, pharmacology
Escherichia coli
Flow Cytometry
Humans
Interleukin-1: PD, pharmacology
Macrophages: DE, drug effects
*Macrophages: EN, enzymology
*Phospholipases A: SE, secretion
Platelet Activating Factor: PH, physiology

Pregnancy
Receptors, Interleukin-1: AI, antagonists & inhibitors
Receptors, Interleukin-1: PH, physiology
Regression Analysis
Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha: PD, pharmacology
CN 0 (Cytokines); 0 (Endotoxins); 0 (Interleukin-1); 0 (Platelet Activating Factor); 0 (Receptors, Interleukin-1); 0 (Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha); EC 3.1.1.- (Phospholipases A); EC 3.1.1.47 (1-Alkyl-2-acetylglycerophosphocholine Esterase)

Pregnancy
Receptors, Interleukin-1: AI, antagonists & inhibitors
Receptors, Interleukin-1: PH, physiology
Regression Analysis
Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha: PD, pharmacology
CN 0 (Cytokines); 0 (Endotoxins); 0 (Interleukin-1); 0 (Platelet Activating Factor); 0 (Receptors, Interleukin-1); 0 (Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha); EC 3.1.1.- (Phospholipases A); EC 3.1.1.47 (1-Alkyl-2-acetylglycerophosphocholine Esterase)

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AN 95329913 MEDLINE

DN PubMed ID: 7606155

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SO Journal of assisted reproduction and genetics, (1994 Sep) Vol. 11, No. 8, pp. 414-8.
Journal code: 9206495. ISSN: 1058-0468.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 199508

ED Entered STN: 28 Aug 1995
Last Updated on STN: 28 Aug 1995
Entered Medline: 14 Aug 1995

AB OBJECTIVE: Our purpose was to investigate the effect of anti-PAF antibodies on CFW mouse embryo development in vitro. DESIGN: We studied the in vitro development of CFW mouse one-cell-stage embryos cultured in MEM supplemented with anti-PAF, anti-IgG, or MEM alone to the hatched blastocyst stage. RESULTS: Mouse embryos cultured with anti-PAF (1:5 dilution; 61%) significantly decreased embryo development compared to controls (MEM alone; 93%), whereas embryos cultured in anti-mouse IgG-supplemented MEM (1:10 dilution; 93%) had no effect. CONCLUSIONS: The results provide additional evidence that PAF is produced and secreted by cleavage-stage embryos and is required during the preimplantation period.

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Animals
Antibodies: IM, immunology
*Antibodies: PD, pharmacology
Blastocyst: DE, drug effects
Blastocyst: IM, immunology
Blastocyst: PH, physiology
Cells, Cultured
*Embryonic Development: IM, immunology
*Embryonic and Fetal Development: IM, immunology
Horses
Humans
Immunoglobulin G: IM, immunology
Mice
Mice, Inbred Strains
*Platelet Activating Factor: IM, immunology
Platelet Activating Factor: ME, metabolism
Platelet Activating Factor: PD, pharmacology
Pregnancy
Sheep

CN 0 (Antibodies); 0 (Immunoglobulin G); 0 (Platelet Activating Factor)

ANSWER 19 OF 23 MEDLINE on STN
AN 96254653 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 8962660
TI Effect of platelet-activating factor (PAF) on preimplantation mouse B6D2F1/J embryo formation.
AU Roudebush W E; Duralia D R; Butler W J
CS Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Medical University of South Carolina 29425-2233, USA.
SO American journal of reproductive immunology (New York, N.Y. : 1989), (1996 Mar) Vol. 35, No. 3, pp. 272-6.
Journal code: 8912860. ISSN: 1046-7408.
CY Denmark
DT (IN VITRO)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199612
ED Entered STN: 28 Jan 1997
Last Updated on STN: 28 Jan 1997
Entered Medline: 24 Dec 1996
AB Platelet-activating factor (1-O-alkyl-2-acetyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine; PAF) is a potent signaling phospholipid that has been implicated in a variety of reproductive processes. Human, rabbit, and mouse preimplantation embryos produce and secrete PAF. Anti-PAF antibodies interfere with mouse preimplantation development. A controversy exists on whether exogenous PAF is beneficial to preimplantation embryo development. The study objective was to determine the effect of exogenous PAF on embryo formation. One-cell mouse B6D2F1/J embryos were collected from PMSG/hCG primed females mated with fertile males. Embryos were exposed to PAF (0-10 microM) in MEM (0.3% BSA) for 15 min, then cultured in MEM (0.3% BSA) in a 5% CO2 in air, 95% relative humidity at 37 degrees C atmosphere, for 120 hr to the hatched blastocyst stage. PAF (0.1 or 0.01 microM) significantly ($P < 0.05$) improved preimplantation embryo development and formation in vitro. PAF at higher doses had no significant effect. Supplementation of culture medium with exogenous PAF was beneficial to preimplantation embryo development in B6D2F1/J mice.
CT Check Tags: Female
Animals
*Embryo: DE, drug effects
*Embryonic Development: DE, drug effects
*Embryonic and Fetal Development
Embryonic and Fetal Development: DE, drug effects
Mice
Mice, Inbred C57BL
*Platelet Activating Factor: PD, pharmacology
Pregnancy
CN 0 (Platelet Activating Fa

ANSWER 19 OF 23 MEDLINE on STN
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DN PubMed ID: 8962660
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AU Roudebush W E; Duralia D R; Butler W J
CS Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Medical University of South Carolina 29425-2233, USA.
SO American journal of reproductive immunology (New York, N.Y. : 1989), (1996 Mar) Vol. 35, No. 3, pp. 272-6.
Journal code: 8912860. ISSN: 1046-7408.
CY Denmark
DT (IN VITRO)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199612
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Last Updated on STN: 28 Jan 1997
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CT Check Tags: Female
Animals
*Embryo: DE, drug effects
*Embryonic Development: DE, drug effects
*Embryonic and Fetal Development
Embryonic and Fetal Development: DE, drug effects
Mice
Mice, Inbred C57BL
*Platelet Activating Factor: PD, pharmacology
Pregnancy
CN 0 (Platelet Activating Fa

ANSWER 15 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1989:70050 CAPLUS
DN 110:70050
ED Entered STN: 04 Mar 1989
TI Compositions and methods for fertility control using platelet-activating factor, its analogs and antagonists
IN O'Neill, Christopher
PA Royal North Shore Hospital, Australia
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K031-685
ICS A61K031-55; A61K031-557; A61K037-64; A61K031-47; A61K031-20; A61K031-34; A61K031-565; A61K037-02
CC 2-3 (Mammalian Hormones)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 261798	A2	19880330	EP 1987-307439	19870821 <--
	EP 261798	A3	19900509		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	AU 8777189	A	19880225	AU 1987-77189	19860822 <--
	AU 608530	B2	19910411		
	US 4879285	A	19891107	US 1987-86900	19870818 <--
	DK 8704315	A	19880223	DK 1987-4315	19870819 <--
	ZA 8706215	A	19880427	ZA 1987-6215	19870821 <--
	JP 63115819	A	19880520	JP 1987-209119	19870822 <--
PRAI	AU 1986-7642	A	19860822		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
EP 261798	ICM	A61K031-685
	ICS	A61K031-55; A61K031-557; A61K037-64; A61K031-47; A61K031-20; A61K031-34; A61K031-565; A61K037-02
	IPCI	A61K0031-685 [ICM,4]; A61K0031-683 [ICM,4,C*]; A61K0031-55 [ICS,4]; A61K0031-557 [ICS,4]; A61K0037-64 [ICS,4]; A61K0031-47 [ICS,4]; A61K0031-20 [ICS,4]; A61K0031-185 [ICS,4,C*]; A61K0031-34 [ICS,4]; A61K0031-565 [ICS,4]; A61K0037-02 [ICS,4]
	IPCR	A61K0031-683 [I,C*]; A61K0031-685 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-20 [I,A]; A61K0031-34 [I,C*]; A61K0031-34 [I,A]; A61K0031-47 [I,C*]; A61K0031-47 [I,A]; A61K0031-55 [I,C*]; A61K0031-55 [I,A]; A61K0031-557 [I,C*]; A61K0031-557 [I,A]; A61K0031-565 [I,C*]; A61K0031-565 [I,A]; A61K0038-00 [N,C*]; A61K0038-00 [N,A]; A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-00 [I,A]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]; A61P0007-00 [I,C*]; A61P0007-02 [I,A]; C07K0016-18 [I,C*]; C07K0016-18 [I,A]
AU 8777189	IPCI	A61K0031-66 [ICM,4]
US 4879285	IPCI	A61K0031-13 [ICM,5]; A61K0031-557 [ICS,5]; A61K0031-66 [ICS,5]
	IPCR	A61K0031-683 [I,C*]; A61K0031-685 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-20 [I,A]; A61K0031-34 [I,C*]; A61K0031-34 [I,A]; A61K0031-47 [I,C*]; A61K0031-47 [I,A]; A61K0031-55 [I,C*]; A61K0031-55 [I,A]; A61K0031-557 [I,C*]; A61K0031-557 [I,A]; A61K0031-565 [I,C*]; A61K0031-565 [I,A]; A61K0038-00 [N,C*]; A61K0038-00 [N,A]; A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-00 [I,A]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]; A61P0007-00 [I,C*]; A61P0007-02 [I,A]; C07K0016-18 [I,C*]; C07K0016-18 [I,A]
	NCL	514/075.000; 514/120.000; 514/841.000; 514/843.000;

ANSWER 15 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1989:70050 CAPLUS
DN 110:70050
ED Entered STN: 04 Mar 1989
TI Compositions and methods for fertility control using platelet-activating factor, its analogs and antagonists
IN O'Neill, Christopher
PA Royal North Shore Hospital, Australia
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K031-685
ICS A61K031-55; A61K031-557; A61K037-64; A61K031-47; A61K031-20; A61K031-34; A61K031-565; A61K037-02
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	DK 8704315	A	19880223	DK 1987-4315	19870819 <--
	ZA 8706215	A	19880427	ZA 1987-6215	19870821 <--
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PRAI	AU 1986-7642	A	19860822		

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	IPCR	A61K0031-683 [I,C*]; A61K0031-685 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-20 [I,A]; A61K0031-34 [I,C*]; A61K0031-34 [I,A]; A61K0031-47 [I,C*]; A61K0031-47 [I,A]; A61K0031-55 [I,C*]; A61K0031-55 [I,A]; A61K0031-557 [I,C*]; A61K0031-557 [I,A]; A61K0031-565 [I,C*]; A61K0031-565 [I,A]; A61K0038-00 [N,C*]; A61K0038-00 [N,A]; A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-00 [I,A]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]; A61P0007-00 [I,C*]; A61P0007-02 [I,A]; C07K0016-18 [I,C*]; C07K0016-18 [I,A]
	NCL	514/075.000; 514/120.000; 514/841.000; 514/843.000;

514/DIG.001

DK 8704315 IPCI A61K0031-00 [ICM,4]
IPCR A61K0031-683 [I,C*]; A61K0031-685 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-20 [I,A]; A61K0031-34 [I,C*]; A61K0031-34 [I,A]; A61K0031-47 [I,C*]; A61K0031-47 [I,A]; A61K0031-55 [I,C*]; A61K0031-55 [I,A]; A61K0031-557 [I,C*]; A61K0031-557 [I,A]; A61K0031-565 [I,C*]; A61K0031-565 [I,A]; A61K0038-00 [N,C*]; A61K0038-00 [N,A]; A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-00 [I,A]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]; A61P0007-00 [I,C*]; A61P0007-02 [I,A]; C07K0016-18 [I,C*]; C07K0016-18 [I,A]

ZA 8706215 IPCI A61K [ICM,4]

JP 63115819 IPCI A61K0031-685 [ICM,4]; A61K0031-683 [ICM,4,C*]; A61K0045-00 [ICS,4]; A61K0045-06 [ICS,4]
IPCR A61K0031-683 [I,C*]; A61K0031-685 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-20 [I,A]; A61K0031-34 [I,C*]; A61K0031-34 [I,A]; A61K0031-47 [I,C*]; A61K0031-47 [I,A]; A61K0031-55 [I,C*]; A61K0031-55 [I,A]; A61K0031-557 [I,C*]; A61K0031-557 [I,A]; A61K0031-565 [I,C*]; A61K0031-565 [I,A]; A61K0038-00 [N,C*]; A61K0038-00 [N,A]; A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-00 [I,A]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]; A61P0007-00 [I,C*]; A61P0007-02 [I,A]; C07K0016-18 [I,C*]; C07K0016-18 [I,A]

OS MARPAT 110:70050

AB The in vivo or in vitro administration of platelet-activating factor [sn-R2OCH2CH(O2CR1)CH2OP(:O)(O-)OCH2CH2N+R33 (I; R1 = R3 = Me; R2 = C16 or C18 alkyl)] (PAF) or PAF analogs (I; R1 = C1-6 alkyl; R2 = C10-24 alkyl; R3 = C1-3 alkyl) enhances the viability of fertilized embryos and improves rates of implantation in the uterus. Conversely, reduction of PAF concentration by in vivo administration of PAF antagonists such as iloprost or anti-PAF antibodies has a contraceptive effect, particularly when used in conjunction with a postcoital contraceptive such as estrogen or a prostaglandin. Ovulation-synchronized mice were mated and iloprost (PAF antagonist) was administered at 1.0 or 2.0 μg/30 g body weight i.p. 6 times on days 1-4 of pregnancy. The implantation rate was decreased from about 75% in controls to 40-50% by this treatment. In contrast, when 2-cell embryos collected from superovulated mated mice were cultured to the blastocyst stage in human tubal fluid medium containing bovine serum albumin and PAF (0.1 μg/mL) and transferred to pseudopregnant females on day 3 of pseudopregnancy, the implantation rate was increased from 34.3 (control) to 58.6%.

ST fertility control platelet activating factor ; contraceptive iloprost; embryo implantation platelet activating factor

IT Fertility
(blood platelet-activating factor and antagonists effect on)

IT Contraceptives
(blood platelet-activating factor antagonists)

IT Uterus
(embryo implantation in, blood platelet-activating factor and antagonists effect on)

IT Embryo
(implantation of, blood platelet-activating factor and antagonists effect on)

IT Corpus luteum
(progesterone secretion by, blood platelet-activating factor effect on)

IT Antibodies

514/DIG.001
DK 8704315 IPCI A61K0031-00 [ICM,4]
IPCR A61K0031-683 [I,C*]; A61K0031-685 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-20 [I,A]; A61K0031-34 [I,C*]; A61K0031-34 [I,A]; A61K0031-47 [I,C*]; A61K0031-47 [I,A]; A61K0031-55 [I,C*]; A61K0031-55 [I,A]; A61K0031-557 [I,C*]; A61K0031-557 [I,A]; A61K0031-565 [I,C*]; A61K0031-565 [I,A]; A61K0038-00 [N,C*]; A61K0038-00 [N,A]; A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-00 [I,A]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]; A61P0007-00 [I,C*]; A61P0007-02 [I,A]; C07K0016-18 [I,C*]; C07K0016-18 [I,A]
ZA 8706215 IPCI A61K [ICM,4]
JP 63115819 IPCI A61K0031-685 [ICM,4]; A61K0031-683 [ICM,4,C*]; A61K0045-00 [ICS,4]; A61K0045-06 [ICS,4]
IPCR A61K0031-683 [I,C*]; A61K0031-685 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-20 [I,A]; A61K0031-34 [I,C*]; A61K0031-34 [I,A]; A61K0031-47 [I,C*]; A61K0031-47 [I,A]; A61K0031-55 [I,C*]; A61K0031-55 [I,A]; A61K0031-557 [I,C*]; A61K0031-557 [I,A]; A61K0031-565 [I,C*]; A61K0031-565 [I,A]; A61K0038-00 [N,C*]; A61K0038-00 [N,A]; A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-00 [I,A]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]; A61P0007-00 [I,C*]; A61P0007-02 [I,A]; C07K0016-18 [I,C*]; C07K0016-18 [I,A]

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IT Corpus luteum
(progesterone secretion by, blood platelet-activating factor effect on)

IT Antibodies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(to blood platelet-activating factor, as contraceptives)

IT 15291-77-7, BN 52021 28981-97-7, Alprazolam 78919-13-8, Iloprost 95851-37-9, Kadsurenone 99103-35-2, L 652731 104786-62-1, SRI 63441 109516-82-7, SRI 63675 118817-52-0, SRI 64412 118817-53-1, SRI 64557
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as contraceptive)

IT 65154-06-5, Blood platelet-activating factor
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(fertility control with)

IT 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(secretion of, by corpus luteum, blood platelet-activating factor effect on)

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(to blood platelet-activating factor, as contraceptives)

IT 15291-77-7, BN 52021 28981-97-7, Alprazolam 78919-13-8, Iloprost 95851-37-9, Kadsurenone 99103-35-2, L 652731 104786-62-1, SRI 63441 109516-82-7, SRI 63675 118817-52-0, SRI 64412 118817-53-1, SRI 64557
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as contraceptive)

IT 65154-06-5, Blood platelet-activating factor
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(fertility control with)

IT 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(secretion of, by corpus luteum, blood platelet-activating factor effect on)